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they have in many instances sent their good wishes. It has not been possible to use all the material sent in, and a number of the articles have necessarily been cut down in order to bring them within our space and to prevent repetitions. There has been no attempt to cover the whole ground of collecting and preserving plants—that could only be done in a large treatise—but to give some of the special and most approved methods as actually practiced by representative botanists. Even with this restriction, and by the utmost compression, thirty-two pages have not been ample enough for our material, and some interesting articles are deferred until the July number.

THE GRACE of liberality needs cultivation among botanists who love the science lest “exchanging” degenerate into barter. If one exchanges merely to increase the aggregate number of species in his herbarium he wofully lessens his opportunity for usefulness. Between correspondents it should not be necessary to balance the accounts at the close of each season. Let private collectors emulate the example of the large herbaria and make distribution of their duplicates to correspondents whenever enough has accumulated to make the package worth sending. “The liberal soul shall be made fat.”

A STRONG protest ought to be entered against the practice of sending specimens to a specialist to be determined, with the request that they be returned. Except under unusual circumstances such a request is an impertinence. Specialists are usually glad to receive and determine specimens in their departments, but they have neither time nor inclination to tie up and perhaps pay postage on numerous packages.

OUR PROMISED article on Early American Collectors is crowded out by other fresher matter. Those specially interested in this matter will find a most entertaining sketch of the principal European herbaria of interest to North American botanists in the *Am. Jour. Sci.*, i. xl. 1-18 (1841) from the pen of Dr. Gray*. Mention is there made of most of the earlier collectors and the herbaria where their plants are to be found.

DO NOT collect too narrowly. Remember that the lichens, mosses, liverworts, algæ and fungi of your vicinity are of interest to some one whose address you can easily obtain, even if they do not interest you. Pick up whatever comes in your way, sort it and send the materials to specialists whose work you will aid and whose gratitude you will merit.

NOTES AND NEWS.

REV. W. W. NEWBOULD, a collector and bibliographical botanist of England, died in London on April 16, sixty-seven years of age.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS state that fleshy plants, such as *Sedum*, the joints of cactuses etc., dry readily after being dipped in boiling water.

MOULDS can be allowed to dry and be kept in paper envelopes but, in this condition, they are not to be compared with good microscopic mounts.

*This article was reprinted in Hooker's *Journal of Botany*, iii. 353-374 (1841).

A NEW *Æcidium*, *Æ. Phrymæ*, is described by Dr. B. D. Halsted, in the *Journal of Mycology* for May. It occurs upon *Phryma Leptostachya*, and was found in northwestern Iowa.

PROF. L. H. BAILEY is making some sets of carices for fall distribution, comprising a number of representative species, for the benefit of those who wish a start in the study of this genus.

MISS C. E. CUMMINGS, instructor in cryptogamic botany in Wellesley College, has been granted leave of absence for a year's study in Europe. She expects to sail shortly after commencement.

W. W. CALKINS speaks of the cryptogamic botany of a Florida log in a short paper in the *Journal of Mycology* for May, having found fifteen species of lichens and fungi on one log, besides several mosses.

AN INTERESTING account of a botanical trip in the mountain region of Virginia and North Carolina, including a visit to Mts. Roan and Mitchell, is given by Mrs. E. G. Britton in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Club* for May.

THE RECOMMENDATION in Gray's Structural Botany, p. 381, that species sheets for the herbarium should weigh 28 lbs. per ream of 480 sheets should read **18 lbs.** This typographical error has escaped detection until now.

THE FIFTH ITEM under "Notes and News" in the May number in regard to Dr. Hueppe's new work on the forms of bacteria and their relation to genera and species should have stated that it will be reviewed in a future number of this journal.

IT IS PROBABLE that the herbarium and drawings of Bromeliaceæ belonging to Edouard Morren, together with his library, will be purchased by the Belgian government and placed in the Liège Botanical Institute, of which he was one of the chief promoters.

J. G. BAKER has recently given a carefully prepared lecture on Kew and its work, which has been printed in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. It gives an excellent account of this extensive and many-sided botanical institution, and of the interests which it subserves.

ÆCIDIA are difficult to preserve. Even a very light pressure is apt to break the cups. Prof. Seymour says the best results are obtained by tying a strong cord around the dryers containing them and exposing to the heat of the sun without pressure till dry. This makes the leaves of the host brittle but the cups are well preserved.

A FLORA of Missouri prepared by Professor S. M. Tracy of the State University is printed in the report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture for 1885. It occupies about one hundred octavo pages, and appears to be carefully prepared. It gives 1,785 names of phanerogams and vascular cryptogams with the localities of the less common plants, and the authorities for the same.

BOTANISTS who have once attended the meetings of the American Association since the organization of the Botanical Club need no urging to come again; those who have not done so, should make inquiry of their friends who have, or accept the assertion of others that they can not spend a week in summer more pleasantly and profitably. The next gathering at Buffalo, August 18 to 24, bids fair to be one of the best yet held.

THE BOTANICAL CLUB of the A. A. A. S. is formed from those members of the American Association who take special interest in botany. The only requirement for membership is to suitably fill out a registry blank at the desk of the local secretary. The objects of the Club are to encourage the informal presentation and discussion of all topics of botanical interest, to promote good fellowship among its members, and to raise the standard of the botanical papers brought before the Biological Section of the Association.

THE MORE RECENT additions to the herbarium of the University of Nebraska include nearly fifteen thousand species of exsiccataë. Some of the most interesting of these are Curtiss' Florida plants (650), Parry's Western Plants (1000), Austin's Mosses of N. A. (352) and supplement to the same (100), Gottsche & Rabenhorst's Liverworts of Europe (660), Massalongo's Lichens of Italy (360), Thüman's Myc. Universalis (2300), Areschoug's Algæ of Scandinavia (400), and Rabenhorst's Algæ of the World (2600). This information is gathered from *The Hesperian*, the college paper.

IN REFERENCE to the method of drying plants in felt, suggested by Mr. Chas. E. Smith, in one of the leading articles, it must not be understood that it is simply another way of doing what may be done as well in the old way. It is entirely different from every other method and is very successful in preserving all the colors of plants. If any botanists desire details as to the kind of felt to use (it comes of all thicknesses from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch), where to get it and the cost, whether to stand the press up on edge or to lay it flat (which affects the results very sensibly), etc., Mr. Smith will be glad to furnish the information.

FOR FASTENING SPECIMENS to the herbarium sheet, Mr. Isaac C. Martindale uses gummed paper, which can be procured cut into strips similar to those known as "election stickers." He says: "I use three widths, one-eighth, three-sixteenths, and one-quarter of an inch. When a number of specimens are to be fastened down, I cut these gummed strips into various lengths, from one inch to six inches, as the size of the specimens may require. By the use of a pair of curved forceps these short strips can be readily picked up, the gummed side moistened, and placed over the specimen. After a little experience the mounting can be rapidly, neatly and effectually done."

THE CITIZENS of Buffalo, who take an interest in botany, have organized a club in order to more effectively devise and carry out plans for entertaining the botanists who may attend the meeting of the American Association next August. They propose to do all that time and opportunity will permit. Among the most prominent means of entertainment will be a special excursion, during some afternoon not yet decided upon, to as good collecting ground as can be found within convenient distance of the city. This will doubtless be to one of the several swamps which afford a rich flora or to the lake shores. Some of the most interesting points, such as Bergen marsh, Rock City, and the falls at Portage are so far away as probably to make a visit to them impracticable. Point Abino, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, has been suggested, and is not only attractive on account of its vegetation and sand dunes, but also for the yacht ride by which it is to be reached. These localities are described in Mr. Day's Catalogue of the Plants of Buffalo. Upon the customary Saturday excursion, the botanists will have an opportunity to visit some collecting field of interest. A reception for the members of the Botanical Club is also proposed. The final arrangements must be left to be announced hereafter. It is sufficient at present to know that the next meeting promises to afford superior opportunities for botanists to become acquainted with each other under the most favorable auspices, and that they will meet with a most cordial reception from the scientists of Buffalo. It is to be hoped that botanists will come to the meeting prepared for more than simply to attend. It is very desirable that they present worthy papers before the section of biology. Since the organization of the Botanical Club the botanists have been coming to the front in Section F and it is a laudable ambition to desire to still more prominently stand for botany as a most important part of biology. These papers should be prepared with care, that there may be no slipshod delivery, and should by all means be based upon original work rather than upon original thinking, and least of all a rehash of somebody else's thoughts. Botanists who have been active through the winter have worked to little purpose if they have nothing to present to their fellows. Buffalo should then see botanists in great numbers, enthusiastic, and ready with papers.